



Pumpkin Vines as used on the Back Verandah of Mr. W. D. Grenfell, Stratford, Ont.

ranged arches and arbors. They are sure to make you anxious to own one of your own in which to spend the summer evenings or to rest on Sundays. Best of all they are easily and cheaply made. Obtain from the lumber dealer strips of pine one inch by two inches, and from ten to twelve feet. A few two by four scantlings, nails, and tools, are all that is then needed. You can readily design and erect your own structure.

Erect it in some secluded spot which you can make beautiful with vines and flowers, and ornamental bushes. Do not build too large a one or it will make an unsightly instead of a beauty spot. When you have erected your arbor you must decide upon what vine you will use to cover it. The clematis is one of the best. Any of these are suitable, Jasmine, Virginia Creeper, Cinnamon Vine, or the Kudzu. These make a fine rapid growth. A rose bower is magnificent.

### Training Pumpkin Vines

W. D. Grenfell, Stratford, Ont.

Our back verandah, covered with pumpkin vines, attracted some attention here last summer, and a few notes about it may be of some interest to readers of *The Canadian Horticulturist*. The accompanying illustration was taken about the middle of August. The vines had to be trained up as their natural tendency is to trail along the ground.

The fruit does not show in the picture, but there were several quite large pumpkins. They had to be supported, as otherwise they would have torn the vines from the supports by their weight. This vine gives a good shade, and there were no insects on it, except the bees in the blossoms. I have thought of trying the dipper-gourd in the same way, as it has a rapid growth, fine dark foliage, and pure white blossoms.

### The Care of House Plants

Henry Gibson, Staatsburg

The period when plants are removed from the garden to the house is a trying one for plants. Out of doors they have been accustomed to fresh air, moisture, and so forth, and not very high temperature. In the house conditions are greatly changed; the air will be dry, and there will be heat of an enervating character because of the lack of moisture in it. Leave the windows open, and shower the plants every morning, if the weather is pleasant. Use no fire heat unless it is quite cold and then only sufficient to take away the chill. By a little care in this respect your plants will get accustomed to the new conditions by such easy stages that by the time the cold weather arrives they will not mind it so much especially if one is careful to admit plenty of fresh air during the middle of the day.

ber of blooms per bulb, nevertheless they are very desirable for cutting.

Begonias, Lorraine and Cincinnati should be in fine shape whether they have been subject to warm or cool treatment. Those grown cool take longer to develop into desirable specimens, yet some first-class plants are produced under such treatment. Plants that have been subject to a temperature of from 60 to 65 degrees at night, and have the flowers well advanced, will do with cooler treatment from now on to the holidays. Don't let the change be too sudden, and be sure and give them a sunny position and a fairly moist atmosphere. Begonia Cincinnati is by far the better house plant of the two, and should be better known among amateurs. It requires just the same treatment as the Lorraine, save perhaps it is a little easier to manage.

#### FERNS IN THE HOUSE

The nephrolepis is still the great fern for house culture. The old Boston variety, *N. Bostoniensis*, is the most popular, but there is a wide assortment of others. *N. Whitmani compacta*, *Elegantissimi*, *Todea video*, are very desirable varieties. One of the finest and most beautiful house ferns is *Cibotium Schiedeii*. It is really surprising how much ill-treatment this fern will stand without showing any ill effects. Another sort that stands dry heat fairly well is *Cyrtomium falcatum*. *Adiantum farleyense* is especially handsome as a house plant, as, indeed, are all the adiantums, but the slightest chill and one drying at the roots, and they are of no further use. This holds good with all ferns to a greater or lesser degree. Watering should be faithfully done, and an even temperature maintained at all times. The nephrolepis varieties that are well es-

tablished in their pots will be benefited by an application of some highly concentrated fertilizer once a week.

*Pandanus Veitchii* and many of the highly colored crotons and dracaenas make excellent plants for warm rooms. All will stand drying heat with little injury. None of these plants, however, should be exposed to a temperature lower than 50 degrees, or they will show their resentment by dropping their foliage.

If there are any plants that you want for home use or to present to a friend, which do not happen to be in the collection that you are bringing along for Christmas, it is advisable to order them from the florist now. Pay a visit to his greenhouse while he has time to take you round and show you the most desirable specimens. Place your order, and have it delivered just when you want it. Two weeks from now your florist will be so busy that he won't have time to show you round as he would like to. Moreover, if you delay too long the best plants will be sold, for it is with the florist as with all others, "first come first served."

### Arbors in the Garden

P. W. Powe, Cairsville, Ont.

Most people seem to think that when the last bloom is gone their year's work in the garden is finished. If you want to make a success and a beauty spot of your garden you must not neglect it a single day until the garden is deep under its winter coat of snow. Even then you may order from a carpenter or make yourself those unique and ornamental wooden arches, arbors and fences of trellis work of many kinds, which can be made at little cost.

Who does not enjoy going into a well-kept garden which contains nicely ar-